

NUMBER 7.

from world JNCII News

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum, \$10.00 Six months, \$5.00
Three months, \$2.50 One month, \$1.00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum, \$4.00 Six months, \$2.00
Three months, \$1.00ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application to the office.JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in, not later than Thursday noon.Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STRICKLAND,
MANAGER OF THE GAZETTE.

The exposure of the democratic frauds in Hudson county, New Jersey, is the only to injure the democratic party in the middle states for some years to come. The frauds were so open and barefaced that even members of the legislature elected through them conceded the fact. In the way of check there is nothing more sure than democrats denouncing republicans frauds.

Franklin Woodruff, whose failure in Brooklyn has attracted so much attention, was the father of S. Woodruff, who used to flourish here. In an interview Mr. S. Woodruff stated that the creditors of his father were not to lose a dollar by the failure. Some of the son's friends here would be very glad to know whether S. Woodruff's creditors will be likely to lose a dollar.

Republican papers just now are very much excited about the effort of the democrats to get a large representation in the house. This is just a little bit of electioneering. Both parties have gerrymandered in both Indiana and Ohio at every opportunity. Neither has attempted to be fair to the other, but has used its power for the good of its own party. The republicans heretofore had restrained themselves, this charge would not have been quite so hypocritical.

The Baltimore Sun has had recently a notable interview with President Cleveland. He was asked his opinion of a reform with the additional statement that democratic leaders at Washington were very fearful that the adoption of the Australian system would imperil democratic supremacy. Cleveland was surprised and answered the question as one would expect he would. He said: "I never looked upon this question from that point of view. A reform is right and that is why I think it should be adopted."

The Republic seems to be troubled about the Rio Grande gates at the El Estero street crossing, because they do not work. It is not a great deal of criticism is just, but no gates at that crossing will ever be satisfactory. The proposition of two years ago for a viaduct should have been accepted by the city. There never will be an opportunity for getting it on the same terms again. Railroads that come to a city when the population and business has already been established do not object to paying quite liberally for such luxuries as a viaduct, but a railroad that came in the early days and contributed to build up a town seldom gives any such proportion as the Rio Grande offered. The sooner this viaduct is built, the better it will be for the city.

The Palace Press is grumbling because the city has passed an ordinance proposing to raise four million, six hundred thousand dollars by bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent. It speaks of several different classes of bonds which New York has placed at 2 1/2 per cent. It quotes also the District of Columbia bonds which are now selling at 123, with thirty years to run. This shows the extraordinary change that has taken place in the credit of this country. Ten years ago it was thought to be a good loan for a city to float 5 per cent bonds. We have been congratulating ourselves that we could borrow money at 6 per cent, but the time is coming for a 4 per cent bond for either Colorado Springs or El Paso county. The two hundred and fifty thousand dollars which is likely to be raised soon by the county, for a new court house ought to be placed at 4 per cent. This would not make an expensive rent, considering the many uses to which the county court house would be put.

The Boston public library is, with the exception of the Congressional library, the oldest in the country. At the recent sale of the Barlow collection in New York, the trustees purchased some twenty-three thousand dollars worth of books. The public library in Boston was the first great and successful city library, and its example is now being followed by large cities all over the country. It is almost as essential a part of the general education of the people as the public school, and in a few years all communities will feel the obligation of providing good reading matter for their citizens. The liberality of

the trustees of this library in spending so large an amount on rare books on the early history of the country shows that it is now enlarging its scope. The library originally was started with the view of furnishing reading matter for those with libraries. It is now able to furnish scholars with fair libraries with reference books which few people with private libraries can afford to own. The most interesting book purchased was "A True Copy of the Court Book of the Governor and Society of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." This was published about 1588 and 8500 was paid for it.

It is said that Mr. Charles Emory Smith's appointment as minister to Russia is due almost entirely to Mr. Baine. This is given the two strongest journalistic friends of Mr. Baine, the class commissions. It is rather strange that Mr. Smith was discharged as editor of the Albany Evening Journal, because he had "corrupted" in his efforts to reach control in the interest of Grant, of the New York celebration in the national convention in 1880. As a part vindication, Grant made him chairman of the state convention that elected the Grant delegates. Smith went immediately from the Albany Evening Journal to the Palace Press, and has been a leading Baine man ever since.

The interesting fact is announced by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons that they have acquired from Mr. Henry M. Stanley all the American rights for his personal narrative of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. Prior to the appearance of the complete work, Scribner's Magazine will publish an article upon his last journey by Mr. Stanley. It will be a full and complete one, and is as important a contribution as any that has ever appeared in an American magazine. Readers may have noticed that Mr. Herbert Ward, who was one of Stanley's officers, makes no mention of the expedition in the article recounting his experiences upon the Congo, which appears in Scribner's for February, the fact being that Mr. Stanley has reserved the sole right to describe his most remarkable of all his African undertakings.

On Friday last three contested election cases were reported to the house, two in favor of seating republicans and one in favor of seating a democrat. The most interesting case is that of the first Arkansas district. On the face of the returns, W. E. Cate, democrat, had a majority of 1368 in a total vote of nearly 30,000. J. P. Featherstone was the republican candidate. Certain irregularities which the attorney of Cate admitted, reduced the majority some 200. It was also clearly shown that the democratic clerk failed in one county to certify of 11 votes in favor of Featherstone, and since these votes were honestly cast and counted, the committee have given them to Featherstone. We add a few sayings to the frauds in Crittenden county in which in every precinct it was shown that there was a ballot box so constructed that the judges could have the tickets go into the place where they would be counted, or outside of it. This is the most refined fraud that the south has yet been guilty of. The case is so clear for the republican candidate that the house will undoubtedly seat him. On a fair vote he probably had several thousand majority. The news was carried to Crittenden county a few days ago, telling what the report would be. As a sample of the spirit of this country, the Marion "Reform" published in Crittenden county, sounded the following bugle call:

To-day has been a day to be long remembered among the young men of Crittenden county, for on this day we, the Crawfordville Rifles, met and drilled under our captain, W. F. Werner, and to say that we were satisfied is to express our feelings in very tame terms indeed. The company is composed of old veterans of the confederate, federal and Polish armies. Many of them carry scars of conflict with the enemy, and are prepared to meet and defeat them again on any field, whether in a political or tactical conflict. To see the movement of our company you would say at once that Bill Butler, W. F. Werner, C. E. Jasbury, J. N. Butler, Jim Fustable and N. V. Gibson had seen service before in the field, and we were in no way ashamed of the part they acted. The drill-master, Capt. Jack Cochran, is a man of the drilled career—first a veteran of the late cause, next a victim of the Diaz failure, and then a volunteer to some South American revolution that we do not remember, but which failed. But all are again ready to offer up, as our Savior did, all of this life for their country. There are not many days hence they may be called upon to save the union of our country. The republicans are again in power, and from their treasonable acts and from the rebellious rulings of President Reed in the house of congress, it seems to us to-day that he is more treasonable than Jeff Davis or John B. Floyd ever dared to be, even at their worst. Let them unsent, Oate, our congressmen-elect. We are ready to save the union and help Featherstone if necessary. We will meet and drill again next Tuesday week, February 18, at Captain Werner's house, and every member is positively ordered to be at roll call on that day.

This paper is probably a little premature in speaking of any members of the federal army belonging to such an organization, with such a purpose in view. The boys in blue are as much acquainted as they were in 1861.

Our dispatches in last Wednesday's paper did not give a report of Mr. Zarnke's speech regarding the forged letters. The speech was an admirable one in its way and showed that after all an innocent man can afford to die a free time. Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved that the London Times publish the forged Zarnke letters was

guilty of a breach of privilege. The only reason that was fairly urged against the adoption of this motion was that the motion was "too long delayed." Our readers will remember the peculiar situation. Mr. Zarnke promptly asked for a committee of investigation on the part of his peers. This was declined and he was told to go to the courts. Because he did not, this was assumed to be an evidence of guilt. The real delay was on the part of the government in not ordering a committee of investigation. We cannot present a list of any particular body in a civilized country that would have declined to order such a committee at the request of a member of that body, accused of treason and complicity in murder. Mr. Zarnke gives his reasons for not immediately going into court in a clear way, and our readers may be interested in reading this. Mr. Zarnke, who was enthusiastically cheered as he took the floor, said Sir Edward Clarke had not ventured to present the delay as a reason against the vote on a breach of privilege, for he well knew that his own debates contained many precedents of the house, before it had grown long and very carefully, before inflicting the penalty for breach of privilege. He did not intend to government appoint the committee of inquiry asked for in the beginning. That would have made it useless to prove that the letters were forged in forty-eight hours.

"I never determined," he said, "not to submit the facts to jury, but always considered it absolutely necessary to discover from whom the Times obtained its letters. I recognized, however, that it was impossible to compel the Times to divulge this in an ordinary court of justice. The case of O'Donnell versus Waterhouse proved that I was justified therein. I do not know from whom the letters came, I could not have been able to prove that they were forged, and I should have been left with the opinion that I had trained experts in the country against me. There would have been only my own word to convince a jury that certain letters, advanced and printed as mine upon the great authority of the Times, were forged. You wanted to use those letters as a political engine not caring whether they were or were not forgeries. You say that it was impossible for us to prove that they were forged by any speedily and that meanwhile they would be used to you in elections. You used them to make capital against us, and as a suitable engine for obtaining an inquiry into a matter wider question which you would never have obtained apart from letters that were forged for the purpose."

Mr. Zarnke was in a position where he could have vindicated himself by proving himself innocent. This was a very awkward position. He was to show that he did not sign the letters, but he was not permitted to show who did. The only vindication was to show who did sign them. He was starved in doing his time. This vindication has been a little more complete.

Mr. Charles E. Powell, in a recent address of advertising, gives some interesting facts. He says: "The first newspaper advertisement was the offer of a reward for two stolen horses, published in a London newspaper in 1468. From that time on the practice of advertising in newspapers has steadily grown. He states that in 1851 there was not above one hundred thousand dollars spent in advertising in the whole country. There are single papers, today, and even monthly magazines whose receipts from advertising is many times this sum. In 1871 the amount expended in advertising was nearly ten millions. When the census was taken in 1880, it amounted to nearly forty millions and it is Mr. Powell's judgment that in 1891 it amounted to one hundred and twenty-five millions. In 1856, there were only one thousand newspapers in this country and now there are seventeen thousand. He says: "This is a newspaper, as a means for advertising, is by far the cheapest. A newspaper is the great national school." "It penetrates into the heart of nearly every family and silently does its work. It can crop the same idea 'into the minds of thousands of people at the same time. There are many people who read nothing else, and a 'most no one reader' does not read 'newspapers.' Not many years ago shrewd business men tried various means of advertising outside of the newspaper, but of late years, the successful business men have been confining their advertising very largely to the newspapers because they find it pays best. The advertisements of many of the great merchants in the east are read with about as much care and interest as other news in the paper. It enables a merchant to reach almost the entire population of the city in which he is doing business without his stock, and this is the most that any merchant can hope to do by way of advertisement."

The census bureau is making a great effort to have very complete statistics on county and city changes, including indebtedness. Our city and county officials are making no statements which will place Colorado Springs and El Paso county in a very favorable light before the country. There is no county in the union, we believe, in better shape financially than El Paso. It is one of the few counties that has no indebtedness and whose taxes are not high. To have this appear in good shape in the census will be of incalculable value, because people dealing in bonds always look up such information.

The Groce-Democrat very shrewdly suggests that the government wants to find a congenial place for the Apaches now in Florida, that they should be sent to Aberdeen, Mississippi.

The Washington Star in its "Foreign" column advertises "A handsome suite of rooms suitable for senators, representatives or members of legations. A so rooms suitable for gentlemen."

NOTWORTHY COMPANIONS.

Some days ago the Gazette published a list of the business done at the local office as compared with that of a large number of other offices in the country in cities of from twice to three times the population of Colorado Springs. The showing was so excellent one and proved both a gratification and a surprise to those who read it among our citizens. Few persons realize, previous to the publication how much of our proportion the most service business is to the population.

As is generally known there is a pending in the United States senate a law making an appropriation for a public building in this city. The bill has been referred to the committee on post offices and postroads. It may be interesting in this connection to see a comparison between the local office business and that of some of the other claimants for public buildings.

Among the cities for public buildings which have already been reported favorably by the senate committee, and which will probably pass the senate, are those of Helena, Mont.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Salem, Ore.; Stockton, Cal.; Virginia City, Nev.; Hastings, Neb.; and San Diego, Cal. In the following table will be found the net revenue to the government, the number of employees, and in the free delivery system and the appropriation as set forth by the post office in those cities as compared with Colorado Springs.

CITIES.	Net revenue.	Employees.	Appropriation.
Colorado Springs.	\$1,394.51	1,722	\$130,000
Helena.	2,395.81	2,922	150,000
Cheyenne.	5,015.07	3,815.61	100,000
Salem.	3,570.00	1,000.00	100,000
Stockton.	1,641.00	2,000.00	50,000
Virginia City.	1,073.50	1,000.00	25,000
Hastings.	2,248.00	2,225	100,000
San Diego.	10,449.81	13,925	310,000

It will be seen that our office is only two-thirds as large as San Diego, except in revenue and expense. It has an estimated population of two and one-half times that of Colorado Springs and San Diego over three times our population. The number of pieces packed by the free delivery system in Helena is considerably less than here and the number handled in San Diego only about 300,000 more and the net revenue \$200,000 more; not at all in proportion to the difference in population. Among the bills passed at the last session of congress for public buildings was that of A. McIntown, Pa. This bill was refused the president's signature, it was said, because of a charge to a unionist Congressman. Now we presented it, for his refusal to support the bill. However that may be the bill was passed through congress easily and will probably be passed again this session. The McIntown postoffice for the last fiscal year showed a net revenue of \$18,342.25, about \$4,000 less than the local office. We quote this case out of a number of cities, whose showing is not so good as that of Colorado Springs and yet whose bills were either passed or will almost certainly be passed, only because it was made a notorious one on account of the alleged reason of Mr. Cleveland refusing it his signature.

It is possible to add many more statistics to the showing, a ready-made for the local office, but enough has been given to show that the business here is not only outside the ordinary but would require to build a government office, but demands it. As stated in a previous article on this subject the revenue from the office alone would pay for the building in five years, and the business would be factored and the public would be far better accommodated. Colorado Springs should have at least the same treatment in this matter that offices less remunerative to the government, and which are getting public buildings, have received or will receive in the near future.

There could be no better way to dispose of some of the treasury surplus than upon government buildings in cities where the business justifies it, and there are a large number of them. It would be far more practical and sensible if the republican party should make liberal appropriations for this purpose and thus reduce the surplus, than if it should take the tax off of tobacco and whiskey.

At a formal meeting was held in Washington the other day, by a few choice spirits in the democratic congressional ranks, to denounce the enforcement, by the republicans, of the alleged despotic principle of a owing the speaker to count a quorum from the members' locality present, whether voting or silent. There was each at this meeting in the most approved fashion. It would have been a well enough that those present confined their attentions to the present merits of the issue. But they fell into a reminiscent mood and recalled the remarks of prominent republicans in years past, in opposition to the same party's own asking. This was unfortunate, for reminiscences are usually created to prove some things to act as. Both parties are constantly singled as to the stand they have taken on the subject of the past, and neither can afford to use this weapon against the other. Among those present, at the gathering were Mr. Reed and the house majority for 1891, was Senator S. A. M. Reed, of Kentucky. According to the correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who was also present, the Kentucky senator said a good

deal about what he would do if he was a member of the house, in opposition to this principle, "which is at once despotic and calculated to establish the very basis of our republican government." He said he would walk down the aisle in the front of the speaker's chair and in his face, "deny the right of the clerk of this house to require me as present in the house without my name or my voice having voted in this house." Reminiscences on that occasion were only in order with regard to republican members, but the Hartford Courant, following the example set, recalls some past remarks on the subject made by democrats. Senator Blackburn was once a member of the house and what is more to the point he was a member of that body when this very principle which he now denounces was advocated by his own party. It might be expected that he opposed it on that occasion. But he did nothing of the kind. On the other hand he was one of its most zealous supporters. What he would do and what he did do are very different matters. Instead of walking down the aisle when Speaker Rainey was in the chair and denying the right to count him present when not voting the Courant quotes him as saying on the subject:

When a member refuses to answer his name—a duty made imperative by existing rule which says that he shall vote unless he be excused—the amendment of my friend from Virginia simply provides that when a member shall fail to do so, he shall be considered as having the highest obligation upon him to bear, an obligation made imperative by the plain language of the rule—when refusing to discharge such a duty, he shall not be reported as recorded as voted at all, but his presence shall be noted in order to prevent the absence of a quorum.

The young Duke of Orleans has been tried by the tribunal of the Seine and found guilty of violating the extradition act. The penalty for this offense is from two to five years and the duke has been given the minimum. It is said that President Carnot will as a pardon aim, and he will be escorted to the frontier with the warning that should he repeat his feat he won't fare worse. This course would avoid the effect of a owing the only to become a martyr, but it might give rise to unpleasant reflections on the government for failing to enforce the law against his officer, simply because of the royal blood, while refusing to interfere in the cases of many violators of other laws, perhaps more worthy of clemency.

Our Dumb Animals, the organ of the Humane Society offered some time ago a prize of three hundred dollars to the editor of an American newspaper who would write the best essay on "The Effect of Humane Education on the Prevention of Cruelty." Editors from all parts of the country competed for the prize, and it was awarded to Nicholas S. Gilman, editor of the Literary World. Those competing for the prize were induced to make a study of the subject and their studies will bear fruit in future editorial writings. In a larger way, it accomplished what the local society here accomplished in the prize which it awarded ten days ago.

Alden & Faxon, newspaper advertising agents, Cincinnati, Ohio, have just issued a very neat list of the leading newspapers of the United States. The first 120 of these are devoted to advertisements, which they have written for various firms and which have been prominent successes also hints and suggestions to new advertisers. This firm makes a specialty of writing advertisements, and of devising methods by which money can be made out of newspaper advertising. Judging by their list of books, they have been eminently successful in this direction. The newspaper list will be sent free on application.

It is sometimes said that college professors have very little knowledge of the world and that their opinions are not good on practical subjects. Professor Lyman, of Yale, who recently died at the age of seventy-six, seemed to have a sufficiently varied experience to give him a thorough knowledge of the world. During his life, he had been pastor of a church, missionary, and surveyor, California gold miner, editor, teacher and astronomer. The last thirty-three years of his life were spent at Yale college.

William M. Ayers is the democratic candidate for congress in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, which was for so many years represented by the late Judge Keyser. Ayers was the democratic candidate in that district in 1888 but was defeated by nearly ten thousand majority. It is no likely that Keyser, the present republican candidate, will have any such majority at the coming election but he will probably be elected with a good margin.

Dr. Albert Shaw, of Minneapolis, is one of the most thorough students in America of public questions. In the March Century one of his most important papers will appear. It is entitled "Chicago, a Municipality Study." Professor Shaw, of Johns Hopkins university, has been calling attention to this article in recent lectures. The professor leaves that it will be of immediate and practical assistance in the improvement of some of our American municipal governments.

The Sunday closing question in Denver is at last settled. Mr. Stevens, district attorney, very wisely made the first case for the case and arranged that it should be promptly submitted in

order that the supreme court might decide whether the state law was constitutional. The supreme court has so decided, unanimously, and the police force of the city will now be used to execute the law.

It is said that all parties are pleased with the Parnell report. It surprised some people that this could be said of the Tories. But the Tories had so little to hope for since the case was practically opened by proving the letters a forgery that they are ready to be happy with anything.

Mr. Baughman said the comparison of the administration of affairs in regard to the tyranny of Russia was sensical. But it cannot be compared with anything English. It is a good many years since in England any attempt has been made to overthrow the crown by indiscriminate arrest of editors and public speakers such as we have seen in Russia.

Captain May was the candidate for receiver of taxes in Philadelphia. General McPherson, once a chief of police in Philadelphia, but always a democrat, wrote a letter in favor of his election. He recalls the fact that the afternoon of the second of July, 1863, of his division being in a tight place in Peachy Orchard, how Jack McAndrew and the Pennsylvanians were men stepping over the wheat fields to our rescue and on the day of war in the very front leading his company. He closed with this expression:

It seems to me that when a soldier at Gettysburg is not killed by either party for a local office in Pennsylvania, and other nomination should be made. The veteran should receive the credit of the community. I hope to meet him in time to see for you, and will do everything that every soldier and every man's money received by you will be safe and properly accounted for. May you have a hundred thousand majority.

This opinion ought not to be considered remarkable and yet it is. Unless some great principle is involved in the administration, Pennsylvanians ought to honor the men who free the soil of their state from the invader, regardless of the party dominating the candidate.

Eon, Thomas C. Smith is thought of simply as a politician. But he is the head of one of the largest corporations in this country. In 1879 he became general agent of the United States Express company, in the following year he was elected president. At that time this company was second-rate at best, but it now ranks with the richest companies in the country. To increase its territory, he began absorbing rival companies, such as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio. Afterwards he established a European department and then a private money order system which, perhaps, is the most perfect in the world. It is said to be cheaper and much more convenient than the money order department of the postoffice. While he did not get a cabinet position, he obtained on the twenty-first of April, last year, the contract from the national government for the carriage and delivery of all government money and securities. The company now carries nearly every point of prominence in the United States and Canada and is directly connected with every large city in Europe and every place of commercial importance in the Orient. Some idea of its magnitude may be obtained from the fact that it employs over ten thousand men, has a rail road mileage in this country of twenty-five thousand miles, has four thousand offices of its own and transacts business in seven thousand others which it occupies jointly. This company runs over the Chicago and Rock Island route. It once had a joint job with the Pacific Express company, with Mr. Pearce as agent. It is now the most direct route to the east.

The pension appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1891, has been prepared and amounts to \$89,200,000. Of this \$82,200,000 is for a deficiency. There are now on the rolls 456,735 persons. Considering that it is twenty-nine years since the outbreak of the war and twenty-five years since it was finished, one would think this number would include a survivors who served in the army. But at the rate at which pensions are being applied for and the estimates made for the service pension, there must be not less than one million veterans now living. The size of the appropriation has frightened a good many people. The commissioner of pensions thinks the service bill would require an additional appropriation of a hundred millions, while the disability pension would require forty millions. This not only would go away with our surplus, but render it necessary increased taxation. But even if it would, this pension were needed, it should be voted. But they are not needed. Unfortunately the pension bills are too much favored by the pension agents, some of whom are making at least a hundred thousand dollars out of their pension law practice, while the men who enlisted for a hundred days are now on the ground for as soon as falling as they were in the years 1861-1865. The country ought to take care of every veteran who needs assistance, but it should not be done in a way to give the "home guards," "county rangers" and "fire quired county subsidies" a chance to be supported for life. A great service might be done even though it might cost a million dollars, if the time and character of service of the nearly half a million on the pension rolls could be given.

C. E. Evans & Co., hatters and outfitters, will occupy the room in the bank block next the bank, on Pike's Peak avenue, March 1st. These young men are just from the east where they have been in business for several years. Their store is to be one of the most handsomely fitted up in the city, and their stock of goods the very best.

Memoirs of William II, the Duke
Francis Joseph and Empress

President Carnot is a quiri-
gally a taints that simplicity
secret of a good menu.
move down from a small
the Rue des Bassins to the
of the Lycee has in a
fied its way of eating or
and although on entering it
sented the services of
A. J. M. Grevy's cordon
of are much the same
ordinary occasions as a
De lights, as most Pres-
cuse a *ball*, coöpe with mi-
m, and enjoys his beef-
I have counted twenty
ing the word in Pres-
telle à la noix, or mutton
ome et aux fines herbes, wit
of Cammerlin, at noon.
past seven usually ushe

man who everything all before him.
The kitchen utensils, be-
coming into a kitchen, the
idea of German housew-
high wa is covered with
size, griddle and covers with
only German hands and Ger-
grease could make them all
are soup purees in which
might be crowned a series
twins could play house, and
hold half a dozen little
Gretchen. In short, about
nary utensil, on the walls
size, suggestive rather of
barbecue than of the feast
heads and diplomats at one
course.

For days before the gre-
duals the woe Austrian an-
saw from the "black cou-

served with poached eggs—
merely good; and always the
fish of raw salmon, preserved
ground and smoked, to perfect
great feature. French wines
the royal table.

The families of Leopold
and of Victoria of England
close friendship. When visit
order, there is an interchang
gifts, chiefly diamonds and ge
years ago Queen Victoria, be
sent, took a fancy to some ven
cuits made by the royal co
they were both so procured
easier than at Queen Marie
table, her majesty begged
might be sent her occasionally
a fortnight, the queen's mess
news from England, and of Ber

nations.
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nger, who
a will be

ministry begun here.

Of a few years more it has been
the public as a man of affairs
written little. An American at
casual, few can equate him as an
er on public occasions, and his
men still reason he be proud of a
in this respect, where he was mi-
European court.

In the immediate present Cr-
owing lines occur:
"Once to every man and nation com-
ment to deal."
In the strife of truth with falsehood,
Some grant each God's new message
Written with the blood of martyr,
Others take you to the old man
And the chosen ones by force
Thrust and thrust her."

The "orange crop"
received at 2,000 boxes.

had given its order, Mr. Pullman told them that when completed they would be the best and finest ever turned out by the establishment for a street car company. A portion are to be enclosed and a portion open or excursion cars. All will be lighted at night by electricity.

Before deciding what system of motor should be adopted, a committee of stockholders visited a number of cities farther east where electric cars are in operation and inspected them. The committee was composed of Mr. Martin, Mr. A. A. McGowney and Mr. Lawson. Mr. McGowney was ordered to return before the work was completed but the others made a long investigation. Electric

"Chief Leader—"Yes, sir," though
 change of bass desired." e.
 Wanted to See Him
 America.—Soy, Duuie. Oi saw a
 minute ago wao wou'd give anything
 has to see you.
 Denials.—You don't say so.
 Is he?
 Magnity.—Tist tornast the Cornu-
 yant—he's a 'fin' mao.
 Ought to be Practicin'.
 Burlington Free Press.
 Pastor.—Yrs. Jones have you e-
 lected that in the course of time you
 must join the silent majority?
 Mr. Smith.—That's so, parson.
 Kind wish you'd impress on 'em
 see ought to be practicin' for it.

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